

# WRI

Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,  
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play the author.  
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number  
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world  
than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.  
I past the melancholy flood,  
With that grim ferryman which poets write of. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

4. To send letters.  
He wrote for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. *1 Esdr.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the title of.  
About it, and write happy when thou'lt done. *Shakespeare.*  
Let it not your wonder move,  
Lest your laughter that I love;  
Though I now write fifty years,  
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnson.*  
He writes himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops  
only use *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions.  
Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That faced stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*  
They can write up to the dignity and character of their  
authors. *Pelton on the Classics.*

WRITER. *n. f.* [from *write*.]  
1. One who practices the art of writing.  
2. An author.  
All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents;  
and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*  
Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper  
to furnish materials for a *writer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*Writers* are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than  
a regard to the publick good. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Would a *writer* know how to behave himself with relation to  
posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he  
is glad to know, and what omisions he most laments. *Swift.*

TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *write*, Saxon.]  
1. To distort; to deform with distortion.  
It cannot be this weak and *writhe'd* shrimp.  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Hatefull'disrelish'd their jaws  
With foot and cinders. *Milton.*  
Her mouth she *writhe'd* her forehead taught to frown,  
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown:  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curtness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.  
Then Satan first knew pain,  
And *writhe'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Amid' the plaited scales it took its course,  
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;  
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,  
And *writhe'd* his body to and fro with pain;  
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence.  
The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of  
his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhe'd*. *Hook.*

4. To twist.  
The king of heav'n  
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky  
His *writhe* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*

TO WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.  
Let each be broken on the rack;  
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left  
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate.  
Her *writhe'd* skin, as rough as maple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenser.*

WRITING. *n. f.* [from *writ*.]  
1. A legal instrument.  
2. A compofure; a book.  
They thought no other *writings* in the world should be stu-  
died, inasmuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them  
to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his mo-  
tion they condescended. *Hooker.*  
Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan  
philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of  
their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.  
In at his windows throw  
*Writings*, all tending to the great opinion  
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

WRITINGMASTER. *n. f.* One who teaches to write.  
The facility of which I spoke confits not in bold strokes,  
if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that fort of free-  
dom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

# WRO

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*.  
Their doctrine and their story *written* left,  
They die. *Milton.*  
Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in  
nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language  
is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreek*. *Spenser.*

WRONG. *n. f.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.]  
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment.  
It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*  
She resolv'd to spend all her years, which her youth prom-  
ised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying  
for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*  
If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong*  
that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*  
They ever do pretend  
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*  
Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a  
translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be  
done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*  
Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to those whom in  
our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*  
Expecting more in my own *wrong*,  
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

2. Error; not right.  
Be not blindly guided by the throng,  
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Recommon.*  
One spoke much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*  
Proceed: quoth Dick, fir, I aver  
You have already gone too far;  
When people once are in the *wrong*,  
Each line they add is much too long:  
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,  
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*  
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a  
self. *Watts's Logic.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.  
I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will over-  
come, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*  
We never think of the main business of life, till a vain re-  
pentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*  
When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of reli-  
gion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of  
what is good and laudable. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.  
Of Gloster's treachery,  
And of the loyal service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,  
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts,  
is a *contrivance*, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong*  
side of my comprehension. *Clarissa.*  
Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Clarissa.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.  
If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Evel.*  
A thousand odd capricious, men's minds are acted by, may  
make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*  
Ten *wrong* *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

TO WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use  
unjustly.  
So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*,  
if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of  
God. *Hooker.*  
For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,  
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*  
Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakespeare.*  
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge  
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd* me. *Milton.*  
Once more farewell!  
And know thou *wrong'd* me, if thou think'st  
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDOER. *n. f.* [from *wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person.  
She resolv'd to spend all her years in bewailing the *wrong*,  
and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*  
If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden  
may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRONGER. *n. f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does  
*wrong*.  
Jealousy is a green-ey'd monster, which doth make  
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss,  
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakespeare. Oth.*  
Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his trea-  
sure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the  
loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL. *adj.* [from *wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust.  
I am so far from granting thy request,  
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakespeare.*  
He that hath wronged fo in daily trade, that he knows not  
in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms,  
according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

# WRO

Those whom forms of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,  
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review  
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly.  
Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrong-  
fully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that can-  
not frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do re-  
quire Mopla to fo great a disparagement as to her father's  
servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,  
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakespeare.*  
Salus then, exclaiming loud,  
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,  
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*  
I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-  
nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*  
He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to  
give him reason for his suspicion. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup>. 170.*

WRONGHEAD. *i. adj.* [from *wrong* and *head*.] Having a per-  
verse understanding.  
Much do I suffer, much to keep in peace  
This jealous, walspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRONGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss.  
What thou would'st highly  
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,  
And yet would'st *wrongly* win. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*,  
er, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

WRONGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to  
any.  
Dearly esteem'd of her for his exceeding good parts, being  
honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, confiderately  
pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without  
unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

WRONG. *pret.* and part. of *write*.  
No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor  
the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who  
would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the  
closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the pre-  
rogative of omniscience. *South.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.] Angry. Out of use.  
The Lord said unto Cain, why art thou *wrong*? *Gen. iv.*  
Thou hast rejected us; thou art very *wrong* against us. *La.*

WRONG. [from *wrong*, Saxon.] The *pret.* and part. pass. as it  
seems, of *wrong*; as the Dutch *werken*, makes *gerocht*.]  
1. Effected; performed.  
Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good  
work upon me. *Matt. xxvi. 10.*  
He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds  
may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. *John iii.*  
The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced  
the world of the falshood of these miracles, had they never  
been wrought. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.  
Had I thought the sight of my poor image  
Would thus have wrought you, for the stone is mine,  
I'd not have shew'd it. *Shakespeare.*  
No number, nor example with him wrought  
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*  
Do not I know him? could his brutal mind  
Be wrought upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryden.*  
This Artemisa, by her charms,  
And all her sex's cunning, wrought the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.  
All his good prov'd ill in me,  
And wrought but malice. *Milton.*  
They wrought by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryd.*  
This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving  
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every  
where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with  
in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addison.*

4. Worked; laboured.  
They that wrought in silver, and whose works are unfearech-  
able, are gone down to the grave. *Bar. iii. 18.*

# WRY

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all wrought  
jewels. *Num. xvi. 22.*

What might be wrought  
Fufil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.  
We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,  
That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakespeare.*

6. Operated.  
Such another field  
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear  
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,  
Wrought still within them. *Milton.*  
His too eager love  
Has made him busy to his own destruction.  
His threats have wrought this change of mind in Pyrrhus.  
*Philips's Distrest Mother.*

7. Worked.  
Take an heifer which hath not been wrought with, and  
which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut. xxi. 3.*  
As infection from body to body is received many times by  
the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof re-  
pelled and wrought out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

8. Actuated.  
Vain Morat, by his own raffness wrought,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;  
Believ'd me his, before I spoke him fair,  
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured.  
It had been no less a breach of peace to have wrought any  
mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a  
town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*  
Celestiall panoply, divinely wrought. *Milton.*

10. Formed.  
He that hath wrought us for the same thing, is God. *2 Cor.*

11. Excited by degrees.  
The two friends had wrought themselves to such an habi-  
tual tenderness for the children under their direction, that  
each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*  
Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so  
many successes had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

12. Guided; managed.  
A ship by skilful steersman wrought. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; disturbed.  
We stay upon your leisure.—  
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was wrought  
With things forgot. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The *pret.* and part. passive of *wring*.  
No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrong*  
him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*  
Mix'd with the tender arguifh nature shoots  
Through the *wrong* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]  
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.  
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell  
I go about, but then is all my best  
Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb;  
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*  
Cutting the wry neck is never to be practised, but when the  
disorder is a contraction of the masticoides muscle. *Sharp.*

2. Distorted.  
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth, and Sir  
Roger will be with thee. *Arbutnot.*  
Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture  
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.  
He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers. *Att.*

TO WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and  
writhe'd; to deviate from the right direction.  
These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the  
holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sand.*

TO WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate;  
to distort.  
To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right  
line of virtue are wry'd to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

X

Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

X.

Y.